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Crops Section

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada: Part I
Reference Manual For Catalogue 32-229

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Preface

This publication is one of a number of methodology papers prepared in the Agriculture Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. These methodology papers provide information that enables the user to better understand the procedures employed by statisticians in the Division. Other publications have focused on horticulture, animal products, field crops, livestock and farm expense statistics.

The author expresses appreciation to Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke and Bernie Rosien for their helpful suggestions.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Food is of interest to everyone. In Canada, for example, it accounts for nearly a quarter of all consumer expenditure. Preferences change, however, as do budgets, food prices and other factors affecting the eating habits of Canadians. For instance, apparent per capita consumption of beef dropped 18% between 1975 and 1981, while apparent per capita chicken consumption rose 31% over that same time.

These and other trends can be followed in the annual publication, "Apparent per capita consumption in Canada", produced by Statistics Canada.

2.0 PURPOSE

This handbook was undertaken with the aim of providing a descriptive explanation of the methodology involved in calculating the apparent per capita consumption of five food groups: cereals; sugars and syrups; pulses and nuts; beverages and meats. The information required to produce this series is extensive and varied. The apparent per capita consumption series is, therefore, a presentation of data from thoughout Statistics Canada, as well as from other organizations. These data sources are presented, for reference purposes, following each food group section.

It is hoped that the handbook will enable users of apparent per capita data to become more familiar with the concepts involved therein.

3.0 CONCEPTS

There are two ways to represent the disposition of food. The first approach estimates per capita consumption, while the other involves APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION.

The former approach requires detailed information on individual food purchases and eating patterns. Measurement is conducted at the consumer level and estimates food ACTUALLY PURCHASED FOR CONSUMPTION . Ideally, more than one survey period in a year would be used to detect seasonality in expenditures and consumption. Examples include bulk purchases of meat in the fall or fruit in the summer.

However, conducting such a survey is a very costly proposition, especially in a country like Canada, where diets vary by region or ethnic community.

The alternative is to determine apparent per capita consumption. The term "apparent" is used because the data involved do not represent actual quantities of food consumed in Canada. The term "disappearance" is used because it represents the total amount of food AVAILABLE for human consumption. Measurement is at the wholesale level, and the results represent the AMOUNT OF FOOD AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION at this level. In keeping with the terminology used in the apparent per capita publication, disappearance will be used instead of consumption.

In calculating disappearance, supplies of food are traced through various channels from production and imports to wholesale warehouses. The movement of food supplies described above is referred to as "disposition", and the method of calculating the amount of food provided through these channels is "supply and disposition".

Unfortunately, this is the final stage at which inventories can be compiled with reasonable accuracy. Given the limited resources available, it is not possible to estimate quantities sold at retail. Losses incurred in retail stores and through preparation in homes, restaurants, and institutions are not included in the calculations.

Nonetheless, the supply and disposition approach has proved to be the most cost effective in producing apparent per capita statistics.

3.1 METHODOLOGY

The supply and disposition approach is a residual one. Essentially all components of supply are added together for a given year and all uses, other than consumption, are deducted. The residual is the amount available for consumption. For any given commodity, seven values are required:

Production
+ Beginning stocks
+ Imports
= GROSS SUPPLY
- Exports
- Ending stocks
= NET SUPPLY
- Manufacturing
= FOOD GROSS
- Waste
= FOOD NET

Production data are obtained through surveys of farms and food processors. Beginning stocks are those quantities of fresh and frozen food products held in storage, measured at the beginning of the evaluation period (January 1). Ending stocks are measured at the end of the evaluation period (December 31).

Import and export data are based on documents collected by Canada Customs. Manufacturing data include production of both edible and non-edible products. This category includes requirements for processing as well as the amount of the commodity required for seed, animal feed and industrial use. The processing data come from a survey of food processors.

The waste factor is applied to the food gross value. It is expressed as a percentage of the fresh product which will be removed during processing or will perish in storage. Most waste factors correspond to those used by the United States Department of Agriculture, though some such as those used for potatoes are uniquely Canadian.

The final food net value remaining is divided by the Canadian population to produce per capita disappearance values. The per capita estimates are shown as retail or product weight, with the exception of meats which are calculated on a cold dressed carcass weight basis. Product weight represents the weight of fresh tomatoes, for example, required to produce a bottle of ketchup. The retail weight is the weight of the ketchup. Other commodities are measured in terms of sugar content, milk solids and tea leaf or coffee bean equivalent. Product weight and the other equivalents are derived using conversion factors developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. They are listed in the appendix.

3.2 POPULATION

The Canadian population figure used is obtained from the Demography Division of Statistics Canada. The July 1st 1981 population was listed as 24,365,000. It included "the total number of persons whose usual place of residence was somewhere in Canada, including Canadian government employees stationed abroad and their families, members of the Canadian Armed Forces stationed abroad and their families, and crews of Canadian merchant vessels. Not included are government representatives of other countries and their families, attached to the delegation, embassy or other diplomatic body of that country; members of the Armed Forces of other countries stationed in Canada and members of their families who are not citizens of Canada; students attending school in Canada whose usual residence is outside Canada, and temporary visitors to Canada."

3.3 CONFIDENTIALITY

The Statistics Act (assented to February 11, 1971) provides Statistics Canada with the mandate to collect, analyse and publish statistical information. Respondents who are required to report under this Act are assured that information disclosing the situation of an individual person or firm will remain confidential. In this manner, Statistics Canada encourages farmers, processors and other businessmen to provide accurate figures which will, in turn, assist them in making decisions in their operations or businesses.

To ensure confidentiality in any statistical presentation the "rule of three" is employed. If there are more than 3 or more respondents in a category, generally, the data will be published. Conversely, when there are fewer than three the data will remain confidential. Furthermore, when three or more respondents reply, the "rule of market dominance" is considered. For example, when one respondent controls more than a predetermined percentage of the market, the data are not published.

Caution is taken in producing figures not to disclose confidential information residually, i.e. enabling one to deduce from what is published that which was suppressed. Often, data will be aggregated by geographical area, by economic class, or otherwise to ensure confidentiality as well as provide some information.

4.0 CEREALS

The per capita value for cereals describes what is available after the products leave the mills. Further processing is not considered under "manufacturing" in order to avoid double counting. For example, wheat flour which is used in bread production already appears in the "per capita disappearance" column, so there is no need to list it again in the "manufacturing" column. In the case of breakfast foods, the product is already processed so manufacturing is not applicable. Import and export data are provided by the External Trade Division. Information sources are listed in Table 1.

For **wheat flour, rye flour, oatmeal** and **rolled oats,** the data sources are basically the same. Production figures are obtained from the Crops Section of the Agriculture Statistics Division. The section surveys all 37 millers in Canada every month and publishes both production and stocks of the above mentioned products. To obtain the supply for a given product, production, and stocks, and imports are added. Exports and ending stocks are then subtracted, leaving net supply which is essentially food gross as there are no manufacturing data.

Included in **wheat** production are: **hard red spring wheat, soft red winter wheat, Ontario** and **Quebec winter** and **spring** wheat and **durum** varieties. Wheat grain is not imported, however, small amounts of wheat flour are. The amount of wheat flour imported is not considered significant in relation to total production. Imports of rye flour are not counted for the same reason.

No per capita figures are given for **pot** and **pearl barley, corn flour and meal** and **buckwheat flour** because of confidentiality restrictions on parts of the supply and disposition data. Import and export figures are provided but, because the supply and disposition are incomplete, per capita disappearance is not calculated.

Imports of **rice** constitute the only supply data available; the Agriculture Statistics Division does not collect data on rice grown in Canada. However, production figures for Canadian wild rice are provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

As no stocks figures are available, the amount of rice held in storage is included in the per capita figure.

Production of **breakfast foods** is recorded through shipments. The Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division provides data on prepared, ready-to-serve breakfast foods, unprepared oatmeal and rolled oats and other unprepared cereals. The volume of oatmeal and rolled oats is removed from the production figure to avoid double counting. This procedure is done for imports as well. Exports of oatmeal and rolled oats are not removed as they are not considered significant. Data on breakfast foods do not include inventories, so no figures on stocks are available.

TABLE 1. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Cereals

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
Wheat Flour	Production	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Grains and Oilseeds".
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6264; 6265; 6267; 6269.
	Stocks	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
Rye Flour	Production	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Grains and Oilseeds".
	Stocks	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Grains and Oilseeds".
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	Production	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Grains and Oilseeds".
	Stocks	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Grains and Oilseeds".
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6445.
Pot and Pearl Barley	Production		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.
	Stocks		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.
Meal	Production		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.

TABLE 1. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Cereals - Concluded

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
	Stocks		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 6215.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6215.
Buckwheat Flour	Production		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.
	Stocks		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.
Rice	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 6144; 6149.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6175.
Breakfast Food	Production	32-228	Statistics Canada, "Flour and Breakfast Cereal Products Industry".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 6630.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6630; 6245.

5.0 SUGARS & SYRUPS

The per capita disappearance of refined sugar includes all sugar destined for domestic and commercial (baking, confectionery), consumption. It is given in terms of sugar content as well as retail weight, the sugar content indicating the weight of sugar in a product and the retail weight being the weight of the product itself. All import and export data are provided by the External Trade Division. Conversion factors are listed in the appendix, and information sources are listed in Table 2.

The Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division (MAPID) collects information concerning the production and stocks of refined sugar through processor surveys. MAPID surveys all known Canadian refiners of raw sugar. Manufacturing inputs in refineries include Canadian sugar beets as well as imported cane sugar. Imported sugar products include granulated, cubed, brown and confectioner's sugar. Exports consist of refined cane and beet sugar. The manufacturing value is that quantity of granulated sugar which is used in refineries and reported to MAPID as manufacturing inputs.

The Horticulture Crops Unit of the Agriculture Statistics Division collects production data for maple products through a producer survey. Production is recorded in units of maple syrup but all maple products (taffy, butter, syrup) are converted to a maple sugar equivalent. Artificially produced maple items are not counted, only farm-produced maple sugar and such are covered in the survey. Imports of maple

products have historically been small or non-existent. All trade data are converted to a maple sugar equivalent to maintain consistent units throughout the supply disposition process.

Surveys of beekeepers generate estimates of **honey** production. Beginning stocks (if there are any) and imports are added to production to obtain gross supply. Ending stocks (when applicable) and exports are deducted to produce a net supply figure which is also the food net figure. Per capita disappearance of honey is reported in retail weight and sugar content.

The **"other" sugars** consumed in Canada are **glucose, fructose, dextrose** and **molasses.** This series has been discontinued because of data confidentiality. In the past, information was collected for molasses and syrup not elsewhere specified. Some data are still being gathered and, should the confidential items become available, per capita disappearance figures will again be published.

TABLE 2. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Sugars and Syrups

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
Refined Sugar	Production	32-013	Statistics Canada; "The Sugar Situation".
	Stocks	32-013	Statistics Canada; "The Sugar Situation".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 10139; 10148.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 10139.
	Manufacturing	32-222	Statistics Canada, "Cane and Beet Sugar Processors".
Maple	Production	22-204	Statistics Canada, "Production and Value of Maple Products".
	Stocks	32-011	Statistics Canada, "Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables".
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities". Classification code: 10105; 10109.
Honey	Production	23-007	Statistics Canada, "Honey Production".
	Stocks	32-011	Statistics Canada, "Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities". Classification code: 5509; 10191.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities". Classification code: 5509.
Other	Production		Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential Data.
	Imports		External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential Data.

6.0 PULSES & NUTS

6.1 - pulses

The ~~the~~ Agriculture Statistics Division provides data on production of pulses. For dry beans and dry peas, yield is reported on a field-run basis. The product is removed from the field and the total weight harvested is reported as production, with no allowances made for spoilage. Import and export data are provided by the External Trade Division. Conversion factors are listed in the appendix.

There are two components of dry bean production: dry white beans and coloured beans. Production of white beans is reported by the Crops Section, based on a producer survey. Coloured beans included red kidney, pinto, cranberry, black turtle, azuki and yellow eye varieties and production is concentrated in Southern Ontario. The Section obtains production figures from the Ontario Bean Producers' Marketing Board in London, Ontario. Because reporting is done on a field-run basis, two percent of production is removed to account for waste. The manufacturing figure includes seed requirements (appendix).

Production figures for dry peas are derived from a producer survey. Imports are added to production to obtain gross supply: there is no information available on stocks of this commodity at present. All imports and exports are converted to a whole pea equivalent, to allow trade data, which includes split peas, to be

incorporated. Dry peas used for manufacturing include feed and seed requirements as well as processing. The waste figure is again set at two percent of total production. There is no fresh equivalent per capita disappearance for dry peas, as the product itself is not "fresh" but "dried".

6.2 - nuts

The bulk of Canada's supply of nuts is imported. Production of tree nuts in Canada is localized in the lower mainland of British Columbia, and it is limited to **filberts.** The British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Food provides information on filbert production. Imports and exports are reported by the External Trade Division, and all trade data are reported on a shelled weight basis. Information sources are listed in Table 3.

The total Canadian supply of **peanuts** is imported. This quantity is therefore the food net from which per capita disappearance is calculated. The supply of **tree nuts** includes those produced in Canada plus imports which include **almonds, brazil nuts, pecans, walnuts,** and the like, excluding oil nuts[1]. Those nuts which are exported are subtracted from the gross supply and the remaining quantity becomes the food net figure.

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[1] Beechnuts, for example, are used primarily for producing oil and are not included in per capita disappearance data.

TABLE 3. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Pulses and Nuts

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada Catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
Dry Beans	Production	22-002	Statistics Canada, "Crop Reporting Series". Plus estimate.
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities". Classification code: 9308; 9212.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities". Classification code: 9309; 9312.
	Manufacturing		Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada. Estimated.
Baked Canned Beans	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada "Imports by Commodities". Classification code: 9512.
Dry Peas	Production	22-002	Statistics Canada "Field Crop Reporting Series".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 9374; 9375.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada "Exports by Commodities". Classification code: 9373; 9376; 9377.
	Manufacturing	32-218	Statistics Canada, "Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries".
Peanuts	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities". Classification code: 21245; 21249.
Tree Nuts	Production		British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

TABLE 3. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Pulses and Nuts

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada Catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities". Classification code: (8110; 8120; 8140; 8160; 8180; 8199; 8210; 8220; 8225; 8240; 8260; 8280; 8299.

7.0 BEVERAGES

7.1 Non-Alcoholic

7.1a - tea, coffee & cocoa

All components of the supply disposition for tea are reported in tea leaf equivalent. Coffee and cocoa are reported in their respective bean equivalents, and the conversion factors are listed in the appendix. There is no domestic production of these three commodities: imports and stocks make up the gross supply, the beginning stocks of one year being the ending stocks of the previous year. Stocks are reported by processors who are surveyed by the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division (MAPID). The net supply is the same as the food net which is used for calculating per capita disapppearance. Information sources are listed in Table 4.

7.1b - soft drinks

The per capita disappearance figure measures what is available from manufacturers. It includes stocks held at warehouses or retail outlets. Production estimates provided by MAPID are based on carbon dioxide usage.

7.2 - Beverages - Alcoholic

The food net is the only component of the supply disposition that is given. Current preliminary figures are provided by the Canadian Brewers' Association for beer, by the Association of Distillers for liquor and by the Canadian Wine Institute (CWI) for wine (excluding cider).

Data based on sales are used to update the preliminary figures, which are published the following year. The data used to calculate per capita disappearance, based on sales, are comprised of three parts:

(i) sales by liquor authorities to final consumers and holders of licenses to resell

(ii) sales by wineries and breweries to holders of licenses to resell

(iii) sales by wineries' and breweries' retail outlets to final consumers.

The drawback of this system is that all products sold do not reach a final consumer so it is not possible to know if they get consumed. Also, the per capita disappearance figure published is based on the total Canadian population whereas the per capita sales by volume published by Public Finance is for those Canadians 15 years of age and older. However, the per capita figures are useful as guidelines in following consumption trends.

The food net figure for wines includes the CWI sales figure plus an estimate for cider sales[2]. A five year average for wine sales is used, and CWI sales for the current year are subtracted to obtain the cider estimate.

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2 The five year average includes cider but CWI data do not.

TABLE 4. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Beverages

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
Tea[a]	Stocks	32-025	Statistics Canada, "Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 11310; 11320; 11349.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 11349.
Coffee[a]	Stocks	32-025	Statistics Canada, "Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 11249; 11230; 11220; 11210.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 11230; 11249.
Cocoa[a]	Stocks	32-025	Statistics Canada, "Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 11110; 11162; 11165; 11168; 11199.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 11199.
Ale, Beer, Stout and Porter[b]	Food Net		Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada.
Distilled Spirits[b]	Food Net		Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 4. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Beverages - Concluded

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
Wine[b]	Food Net		Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada.
Soft Drinks	Production	32-001	Statistics Canada, "Monthly Production of Soft Drinks".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 17199.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 17199.

[a] Prior to December, 1978, production and stocks of coffee and tea appeared in catalogue 32-018, "Miscellaneous Food Preparations" and similar data for cocoa appeared in catalogue 32-016, "Biscuits & Confectioneries". Both quarterly publications have since been discontinued.

[b] For further information on the production of ale, beer, stout and porter, distilled spirits and wine, refer to the following Statistics Canada Publications: 32-205, "Breweries"; 32-206, "Distilleries"; 32-207, "Wineries".

8.0 MEATS

The procedure used to calculate the apparent per capita consumption of beef, veal, pork and mutton and lamb is basically the same. Conversion factors not presented below are listed in the appendix.

Animals slaughtered include federally inspected slaughterings reported by Agriculture Canada and estimates for those slaughtered in commercial establishments not under federal inspection as well as on-farm slaughterings. The total warm dressed carcass weight is obtained from information collected by Agriculture Canada on animals slaughtered under federal inspection. Commercial slaughter not covered by federal inspection is covered by a quarterly slaughter survey in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, data are obtained through provincial departments. Questions carried periodically on the National Livestock Survey and the National Farm Survey cover farm slaughter for sale as meat and for home consumption. Information sources are listed in Table 5.

Production is calculated on a cold dressed weight basis as follows: **Beef** is reduced by 3% to allow for shrinkage and 2.04 kg per carcass are added to account for head meat recovery. **Veal** is reduced by 15% to allow for shrinkage and removal of the hide, 0.23kg per carcass is subtracted to account for kidney which is weighted in the carcass and 0.36kg per carcass is added to account for head meat recovery.

Mutton and **lamb** is reduced by 3% for shrinkage, 0.09kg per carcass is subtracted for kidney and 0.18kg per carcass is added to account for head meat recovery.

Pork is reduced by 3% for shrinkage and 17% to account for larding fat, 0.68kg per carcass is deducted for kidney and tongue which are left in the carcass.

The average cold dressed weight is obtained by dividing the cold dressed weight for federally inspected slaughter by the number of animals slaughtered under federal inspection. Calculated average weights for cattle, calves, sheep and lambs, and pigs are multiplied by the total number slaughtered to arrive at total domestic production of beef, veal, mutton and lamb and pork. All figures are expressed in cold dressed carcass weight.

To arrive at total supply, the cold dressed carcass weight is added to the stocks at the beginning of the year, as published by Statistics Canada in, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses", catalogue 32-217, and to imports of meats published by the External Trade Division, catalogue 65-007. Imported meats are converted from product weight to a cold dressed carcass basis after re-exports have been subtracted. Only meat imports are considered when calculating apparent disappearance. Imports of live animals are accounted for when they go to slaughter. Meat stock statistics are calculated as product weight but no attempt is made to convert to carcass weight as all conversion factors from product weight to cold carcass weight are close to one.

Per capita values for meats include features such as bone in and fat weight as well as the amounts of meat used in canned goods and pet foods. Thus, there are no manufacturing data for meats.

Offal, also referred to as fancy meats, includes variety meats such as liver, heart, kidney, tongue, sweetbreads, oxtail and edible tripe and is calculated on a specific poundage per carcass basis. The procedure for calculating the per capita consumption of offal is basically the same as described for other meats.

The domestic production of canned meats is not available. A survey which supplied the data on canned meats from 1935 to 1970 was dropped, due to federal budgetary constraints. Comparable information is not now available, and no per capita disappearance is calculated.

TABLE 5. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Meats

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
Beef	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublished survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Stocks	32-217	Statistics Canada, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses".
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1101; 1103; 1105; 1309; 1519; 1719; 1703.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1101; 1103; 1105; 1309; 1509; 1518.
Veal	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublished survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Stocks	32-217	Statistics Canada, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses".
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1107; 1108.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1107; 1108.

TABLE 5. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Meats - Continued

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
Mutton and Lamb	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublished survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1114; 1115; 1118.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1119.
Pork	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublisned survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Stocks	32-217	Statistics Canada, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses".
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1122; 1124; 1125; 1128; 1129; 1320; 1323; 1325; 1329; 1519; 1724; 1731.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1122; 1124; 1128; 1129; 1323; 1324; 1329; 1524; 1509; 1518; 1724; 1729; 1769.

TABLE 5. Data Sources of the Supply/Disposition of Meats - Concluded

Commodity	Supply/Disposition	Statistics Canada catalogue no.	Comments/Classification
Offal	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublished survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Stocks	32-217	Statistics Canada, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses".
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1155.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1151; 1152; 1154; 1355.
Canned Meats	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1709; 1703; 1799; 1724; 1731.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, Annual, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1724; 1729; 1769; 1799.

APPENDIX

CONVERSION FACTORS USED IN CALCULATING SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION FOR PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE DATA.

In cases where a product is referred to as "not elsewhere specified", this is in reference to the External Trade catalogues. This indicates that the product does not fit in any of the classifications given for that commodity.

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Sugar and Syrups		
Maple Syrup	Litre of Maple Syrup to kg of maple sugar	multiply by 1.0
Maple Sugar	Kilogram of maple sugar to sugar content	multiply by 0.87
Honey	Kilogram of honey to sugar	multiply by 0.78
Pulses and Nuts	Product to edible weight[1]	
Beans, dried, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Beans baked, canned		multiply by 0.31
White pea beans		multiply by 0.31
Peas, dried, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Peas split		multiply by 1.22
Peas whole, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Peas green fresh		
Peas lentil fresh		
Peanuts, green not shelled		multiply by 0.66
Peanuts green shelled		
Almonds shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.3
Brazil nuts shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.5
Cashew nuts shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.22
Filberts shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.45
Pecans shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.4
Walnuts shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.35
Other nuts shelled not shelled		multiply by 0.4
Nuts not shelled excluding oil nuts		multiply by 0.6
Nuts kernels		multiply by 0.4

1 Factors for peas and beans are used to convert product weight to dry edible weight

Factors for peanuts and nuts are used to convert non-shelled weight to shelled weight

Dry beans, waste	2 percent of production
feed	0 percent of production
seed rate	45 kg/hectare

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Dry peas, waste		2 percent of production
	feed	8 percent of production
	seed rate	168 kg/hectare
Beverages[2]		
Tea preparations, n.e.s.		multiply by 3.0
Coffee, green		
Coffee, roasted or ground		multiply by 1.19
Coffee, roasted and substitutes		multiply by 1.19
Coffee, instant		multiply by 3.0
Instant coffee powders		multiply by 3.0
Coffee and coffee preparations		
Coffee, extract of n.e.s.		multiply by 5.4
Coffee, preparation, n.e.s.		multiply by 2.7
Coffee and imitations of		multiply by 2.7
Coffee and products of		multiply by 2.7
Coffee, exports		multiply by 2.7
Cocoa beans, not roasted		
Cocoa unsweetened, blocks and cakes		multiply by 1.25
Cocoa sweetened, blocks and cakes		multiply by 0.73
Cocoa and chocolate		multiply by 1.33
Cocoa or chocolate, in powder form		multiply by 1.18
Cocoa or chocolate and preparations n.e.s.		multiply by 1.25

[2] These factors are used to convert retail weight to primary distribution weight for tea and to green bean equivalent for coffee and cocoa.

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Pork		
Production[3]	Warm dressed carcass weight to cold dressed carcass	multiply by .805
Exports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Pork bellies, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Hams, not cured or cooked		multiply by 1.0
Pork spare ribs, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Pork, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Bacon, cured		multiply by 1.1
Hams, cured		multiply by 1.1
Pork, cured, n.e.s.		multiply by 0.93
Boiled ham, cooked		multiply by 1.37
Sausage, fresh, inc. frozen		multiply by 0.71
Sausage, cured, inc. frozen		multiply by 0.71
Hams, canned		multiply by 1.37
Pork, canned, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.18
Sausage, canned		multiply by 1.0
Imports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Pork bellies, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Hams, not cured or cooked		multiply by 1.0
Pork shoulders, picnic butts, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Pork spare ribs, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0

[3] A weight of 0.68 kg per animal is deducted from the warm dressed carcass weight to account for the tongue and kidneys.

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Pork, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Pork backs, cured		multiply by 1.10
Bacon & sides, cured		multiply by 1.10
Pork shoulders, picnic butts, cured		multiply by 1.10
Pork, cured, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.10
Sausage, fresh or cured		multiply by 0.71
Canned hams & luncheon meat		multiply by 1.37
Beef		
Production[4]	Warm dressed carcass weight to cold dressed carcass weight	multiply by .97
Exports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Beef, fresh or chilled, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Beef, frozen, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Beef, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Beef, cured		multiply by 1.18
Sausage, fresh, inc. frozen		multiply by 0.52
Sausage, cured, inc. frozen		multiply by 0.52
Imports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Beef, fresh, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Beef, fresh or frozen boneless		multiply by 1.4

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Beef, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Beef, cured		multiply by 1.18
Sausage, fresh or cured		multiply by 0.52
Beef and veal, canned & corned beef, canned		multiply by 1.98

[4] A weight of 2.04 kg per animal is added to the warm dressed carcass weight to account for head meat recovery.

Veal

Production[5]	Warm dressed carcass weight to cold dressed carcass weight	multiply by .85
Exports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Veal, fresh or frozen, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Veal, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Imports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Veal, fresh or frozen, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Veal, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0

[5] A weight of 0.227 kg per animal is deducted from the warm dressed carcass weight to account for kidneys, while 0.3 kg is added to account for head meat recovery.

Mutton and Lamb

Production[6]	Warm dressed carcass weight to cold dressed carcass weight	multiply by .97
Exports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Imports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Mutton, fresh or frozen, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Mutton, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Lamb, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0

[6] A weight of .09 kg per animal is deducted from the warm dressed carcass weight to account for kidneys while 0.18 kg is added to account for head meat.

Offal	Offal weight per carcass
Beef: inspected slaughter	9.52 kg
uninspected slaughter	8.50 kg
Veal: total slaughter	2.04 kg
Pork: total slaughter	2.27 kg
Mutton: total slaughter	0.77 kg

Exports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight
Fancy meats, bovine, fresh or frozen	1.0
Fancy meats, pork, fresh or frozen	1.0
Fancy meats, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.	1.0
Fancy meats, edible offal, cured	1.0

Canned Meats	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Exports		
Hams, canned	0.9	Crate weight
Pork, canned, n.e.s.	0.9	
Sausage, canned	0.9	
Meat & meat preparations, canned, n.e.s.	0.9	

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Imports		
Beef & veal, n.e.s.		1.0
Corned beef		1.0
Meat & meat preparations, n.e.s.		1.0
Hams canned		1.0
Luncheon meat, canned		1.0